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### **Assessment of the migration situation of the North Kazakhstan region**

**Abstract:** The main trend in the current migration situation of the Republic of Kazakhstan can be considered the expansion of the migration zone outflow, the reduction of the migration zone inflow and the gradual increase in the polarization of the country's territory according to the effectiveness of migration flows. The goal is to study the factors of migration decline, reduction of migration attractiveness, associated with the strengthening of inter-regional socio-economic differences in the development of regions and, consequently, the unequal attractiveness of territories. The article analyzes the migration processes of the population of North Kazakhstan region, suggests the periodization of population migration during the post-Soviet period, and identifies the factors of the changes. The indicators of migration turnover and population decline, the coefficients of arrival and departure, the coefficients of migration attractiveness for 2009-2019 are calculated. An assessment scoring of the migration situation and sociological study of the migration mood are carried out of the region's population.

**Keywords:** migration, migration factors, migration rate, migration growth rate, migration balance, migration policy.

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**Introduction.** Large differences in natural conditions, in the level of development of the regional economy, social sphere, and ethnic composition of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan lead to a large differentiation in the intensity, volume, and geography of migration flows, which naturally have influenced and continue to influence the level of socio-economic development of various sectors of the national economy of the regions. In this regard, it is advisable to study and analyze factors and the geography of population migration in the context of socio-economic development of the whole republic and its regions, as well as the prevailing demographic trends in the context of globalization of world economic systems.

Throughout the history of the North Kazakhstan region, population migration as a component of regional demographic dynamics has played a significant role in the formation and redistribution of the regional population. In the 19-20 centuries, due to its geographical location and a large number of fertile lands suitable for agriculture, the region became the center of attraction of the peasantry from the Russian provinces. The pre-war deportations and the evacuation of the population from the occupied areas during the Second World War led to an increase in the number and continued the formation of a multi-ethnic structure of the population. During the development of virgin lands, the population of the northern regions increased by 40-50%.

The post-Soviet period of the North Kazakhstan region was characterized by significant transformational processes due to the rapid transition to a market economy, extremely low economic indicators associated with a decline in production in agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy, and a change in geopolitical status from the in-country to the border regions.

Over a thirty-year period in the North-Kazakhstan region, migration outflow is a powerful factor in regional development, which increases its importance in conditions of population depopulation. The role of the migration component in reducing the population of the North Kazakhstan region has grown and since 1993, the migration outflow has completely absorbed the natural increase. According to the absolute indicators of annual migration losses in the rating of Kazakhstan regions, the North Kazakhstan Region is invariably among the leaders. In addition, the annual population loss of approximately 1% of the population as a result of internal and external migration are signs

of depression in the region and evidence of the fact that the territory is not attractive to potential migrants, which is primarily due to the low standard of living of the population [1].

The volumes, nature and results of migration processes are important indicators of the socio-economic problems of the region, and they are no less informative than the volume and dynamics of the internal regional product, investment activity, etc. The relevance of the problems of studying modern population migration in the North Kazakhstan region is determined: firstly, by the importance of migration processes in the economic and social development of the region, and secondly, by the extent of participation in migration processes in this region the significant part of the population, whose interests should be directly affected and decided by regional migration policy; thirdly, the situation in Eastern Ukraine provoked the interest of many Western experts in Northern Kazakhstan, based mainly on the large number of ethnic Russians in these regions - the largest outside of Russia.

**Materials and research methods.** The work uses the definition adopted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), according to which migration refers to the process of relocation of people crossing the borders of certain territories with a change of residence permanently or for a long period.

It should be noted that, despite the magnitude of migration processes in the 1990s, systematic studies of migration in Kazakhstan were not carried out due to underfunding of science during the crisis. Survey migration problems were studied mainly in the ethno-political, ethno-demographic and historical aspects [2,3,4,5,6].

In the 2000s, against the backdrop of economic growth, the number of studies in the field of migration increased significantly, however, some political decisions are made situationally, without scientific justification.

One of the key problems of migration studies is the analysis of factors determining the scale, structure and direction of migration flows. The theoretical and methodological basis of these studies was the approaches and results of studies of the following domestic and foreign scientists [7,8,9,10].

Literary and cartographic sources, statistical and reference materials of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 1991-2020, data of the national censuses of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 1999, 2009 were used as source materials.

In order to create a comprehensive description of the spatial differences in the migration situation in 5 cities and 13 districts of the North Kazakhstan region, an assessment scoring was carried out based on a paired analysis of the following relative indicators of migration: coefficients of arrival, departure, migration turnover, migration growth, determination of averaged indicators for 2009-2019. For each of the typological indicators, depending on the value of the city or region, a score of 0.1.2 or 3 was assigned. Characteristics evaluated as positive, having a positive effect on the migration situation: arrival rate, migration turnover, were evaluated on an increasing basis (from 0 to 4), negative - in decreasing order (from 4 to 0). The minimum score was received by about 15% of the administrative territories, 1 point - 35%, 2 points - 35%, the maximum - 15%. This approach makes it possible to single out territories with values that deviate significantly from the average (both positive and negative). As a result of the summation of scores on four typological characteristics, administrative-territorial units that repeatedly received the highest and lowest values were grouped in the upper and lower parts of the typological table [11,12].

Using only statistical information is not enough to identify the mechanism of human behavior and to study the migration mood, the reasons for the resettlement of North Kazakhstan citizens, their preferences in choosing the direction of migration, a questionnaire method was used among students, undergraduates, and teachers of M. Kozybaev North Kazakhstan State University. Respondents provided information about their age, nationality, education, place of residence. For analysis, 250 questionnaires were filled out by respondents of the most mobile age group of 18-40 years old, which corresponds to 1% of the total number of residents of the North Kazakhstan region.

**Results discussions.** An analysis of the content of migration processes carried out in a socio-historical retrospective in the studied region, from the point of view of the scale and direction of changes in regional net migration, the volume of migration, the share of disposal flows for external

and inter-regional migration, allowed three periods in the development of this socio-economic phenomenon in the region, which differ significantly in terms of the causes of migration, orientation, as well as the qualitative and quantitative composition of migrants.

The first period is 1992-1998, the time of large-scale, spontaneous family return movements of the Slavic, European population to the countries of near and far abroad, due to historical geopolitical shifts and a systemic economic crisis due to the collapse of the USSR, the transition of Kazakhstan to sovereignty and a market economy in combination with an identity crisis, which gave rise to the insecurity of representatives of non-indigenous ethnic groups in the future of their children, in the advisability of further stay on the ethnic land of another cultural confessional orientation, traditions, language. The number of departures (296.7 thousand people) more than doubles the number of arrivals (139.3 thousand people). Peaks of the migration balance were observed twice in 1994 (33 thousand people) and 1997 (36 thousand people).

The second period of 1999-2004 is a period of decline in return migration, a decrease in the intensity of emigration and an increase in the number of returnees, a gradual increase in the share of inter-regional migration to 45%, with less than 20% in the previous period. The average annual value of the migration balance was (- 9.3 thousand people).

The third period, from 2005 until now, is the period of manifestation of positive trends in migration movements: a significant reduction in the negative migration balance (-4.7 thousand people), the predominance of intra-regional (village-city) and inter-regional migration (65%) [13].

According to the data obtained as a result of a migration processes scoring in the North Kazakhstan region, it was revealed that there are no territories with a total score of more than 11 in the region, with a maximum of 16 points, which served as the basis for distinguishing the following types (Figure 1):



FIGURE 1 – Migration processes scoring of the administrative-territorial units of the North Kazakhstan region

«Relatively favorable» migration situation has developed only in urban areas: in the regional center of Petropavlovsk, small towns (Bulayevo, Mamlyutka, Sergeevka, Taiynsha) and one rural district of Kyzylzhar district, with an average level of migration inflow (26-45 ‰) and outflow (20-40 ‰), with a positive and negative migration balance (0 - -10 ‰).

«Unfavorable» migration situation is in areas with a low level of intensity of migration inflow (21-25 ‰) and increased outflow (41-50 ‰), with a negative balance of population migration (-11 - 20 ‰). This type includes eight districts.

«Crisis» situation is in areas with high intensity of migration outflow (51 or more ‰) and extremely low intensity of inflow (16-20 ‰), high negative migration balance (-21.0 and more ‰). Four administrative districts were assigned to this type.



The results of the scoring and calculations of the migration attractiveness coefficient have similarities, confirming the fact of the predominance of migratory and unattractive territories in most of the studied region.

In general, most of the territory of the North Kazakhstan region is located in the zone of adverse mechanical movement. From this point of view, the region is highly polarized: a small area stands out with a certain combination of socio-economic conditions, an advantageous transport and geographical position, which attracts migrants and the rest of the territory, is in a migration depression. In the mechanical movement of the population of the region, processes are taking place that stimulate territorial unevenness: some territories are exposed and the population is concentrated in cities and suburbs.

The similar factors of migration within the region are determined by the following factors. The uneven level of socio-economic intra-regional development leads to unequal attractiveness of territories for migrants. The regional center of Petropavlovsk and small towns with employment opportunities, career growth, a higher level of salary, and housing, developed social infrastructure attract migrants. On the contrary, areas with inefficient economies based on subsidized agricultural holdings, lack of jobs, hospitals, schools and low salaries push the population out. In a number of rural settlements of Zhambyl, Shalakyntay and Zhumabayev districts, the issue of water supply, the lack of asphalt roads is acute, which leads to their massive devastation, the annual reduction of rural residents of the region by 6-8 thousand people. Remoteness from the regional center of the south-western and south-eastern regions, and proximity to the Akmola region and the capital contributes to the relocation or selection of educational institutions in the cities of Kokshetau and Nur-Sultan.

A positive migration situation is taking shape in the Kyzylzhar district with a favorable transport and geographical location and proximity to the regional center, with a convenient location in relation to the railways and highways - the towns of Mamlyutka, Taiynsha, Bulayevo.

The starting point of the questionnaire is a general assessment of the migration situation in the North Kazakhstan region. Table 1 presents the answers to the question «Assessment of the migration situation in the North Kazakhstan region».

**Table 1 – Assessment of the migration situation of the North Kazakhstan region**

Response categories	Results (%)
Large outflow of local population to other regions or countries	49,4
Calm migration environment, no problem	30,8
Active influx of population from other regions of Kazakhstan	19,5
Active influx of foreign migrants	0,1
Difficult to answer	0,2

The survey results indicate the dominance of the opinion of a large outflow of local people to other regions or states (49.4%). 30.8% of respondents believe that in the North Kazakhstan region there is a calm migration situation. One fifth (19.5%) of respondents reports an active influx of population from other regions of the country. The latter opinion is confirmed by the implementation of a number of state programs. Seriously preoccupied with the problem of population decline in the north of the country, the government has taken several voluntaristic actions since independence. These include the establishment of regional quotas in the framework of the program for the repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs, programs designed to stimulate the relocation of labor-surplus territories «Nurly Kosh», «Enbek». Since 2014, under the «Serpin» project, state educational grants have been allocated for rural youth in the southern regions to study in educational institutions of Northern Kazakhstan [14].

By the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan since 2016, the North Kazakhstan region became a part of the priority regions for the resettlement of returnees. However, even state support did not contribute to the growing attractiveness of the region for returnees. So, in 2018, the quota for receiving families of repatriates was 77 families, and 54 families of repatriates arrived, with a total number of 108 people [15].

According to forecasts of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, while maintaining the current trend, in the next five years 167 thousand people of only the economically active population will be lost in Northern Kazakhstan. In view of these trends, in 2015 the state initiated a policy of equalizing imbalances in the population distribution, through economic incentives for voluntary resettlement of the population from labor-surplus (southern) regions to northern regions with a high potential for the development of the labor market. In 2018, the quota for accepting immigrants amounted to 690 families (3060 people), in reality, during the period from 2016 to 2018, only 2777 people from 719 families arrived from the southern regions of Kazakhstan to the North Kazakhstan region.

The most remote northern regions do not attract a significant number of internal migrants sufficient to change the prevailing population distribution and because of the climatic conditions that are not attractive for southerners. These territories will obviously continue to decrease in population and remain economically oriented to Russia. Mass migration from the south to the territories bordering the Russian Federation remains desirable, not real; it does not correspond to the existing migration flows. The choice of ethnic repatriates clearly showed that even serious material incentives are not enough to force people to settle in the territories that are priority for the state.

The results of a sociological study showed that about half (48.4%) of the population of the region are subject to migration sentiment (Table 2). According to the study, 9.3% plan to change their place of residence in the next 2-3 years. Each fourth decided to move, but could not decide on time (24.9%). 14.2% of population would like to leave the region, but they are not able to do it. Only 48.5% of North Kazakhstan citizens do not plan to change their place of residence and 3.1% find it difficult to answer. The population of working age is mainly involved in the migration flow, which account for more than 70% of all migrants. Proceeding from this, the fact is obvious that the region rapidly loses its labor resources during the research period. As for the educational level of potential migrants, most often these are people with secondary specialized and higher education.

**Table 2 – «Do you plan to depart for permanent residence outside the North Kazakhstan region?»**

Response categories	Results (%)
Yes, I want to move, and I intend to do this within the next 2–3 years	9,3
Yes, I want to move, but I didn't decide when	18,9
I would like to move, but I doubt that I can do it	14,2
I would not like to move anywhere	54,5
Difficult to answer	3,1

Most of the respondents (58.5%) are focused on internal migration (Table 3). The first place in the ranking of regions, attractive to potential migrants, is occupied by the capital city of Nur-Sultan, which also corresponds to the general Kazakhstan trend and the preferences of migrants leaving other regions. Almaty city attracts North Kazakhstan citizens with favorable climatic conditions. Residents of villages and regional centers of the studied region would like to move to the regional center of Petropavlovsk (10.8%) or other more promising regions (3.2%) of Kazakhstan.

**Table 3 – «If you plan to leave the North Kazakhstan region, indicate the final address of your retirement»**

Response categories	Results (%)
Nur-Sultan city	43,4
Russian Federation	30,3
Intraregional migration	10,8
Almaty city	6,5
Regional centers of the Republic of Kazakhstan	3,2
European countries	1,9
The USA	1,6

Asian countries	1,4
Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (excluding Russia)	0,5
Difficult to answer	0,4

37.8% of potential migrants are focused on external migration, mainly to the CIS countries. It is noteworthy that spatial mobility has a clearly defined direction. The Russian Federation occupies the first line in the selection of recipient countries, more than 90% of all those wishing to leave the country choose this direction, and this trend continues, which is quite explainable by historical ties. Russians are one of the most numerous ethnic groups in the North Kazakhstan region, which accounts for 49.53% of the population. Moreover, more recently, Russians were the predominant ethnic group, and the proportion of the indigenous population barely reached 40%. According to official statistics, for 2015-2018 the volume of external migration of Russians amounted to 9829 people, and only 1729 Russians arrived in the region over the same period.

The migration movement in the post-Soviet space is the most important, if not the only way to mitigate the current demographic crisis in Russia. State programs, facilitating the voluntary resettlement of compatriots from abroad, have contributed to increasing the migration attractiveness of Russia. Today, migration exchange with the Russian Federation is the main factor in reducing the number of non-titular ethnic groups in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The migration growth of the population of the Russian Federation in exchange with Kazakhstan over the past 9-12 years, on average, almost 90% was provided at the expense of the Russians.

It is no secret that Kazakhstan and Russia have a special migration regime, in which thousands of migrants participate in short-term movements for the purpose of temporary employment. A visa-free system simplifies travel between countries, and many migrants do not apply for permanent residency status, many also do not intend to change their citizenship, as their families remain at home in the country of departure.

As a rule, Slavic youth after graduation aims to get higher education in the Russian Federation because of a more attractive pricing policy in the field of services, a wider range of specialties and the provision of budget places, the proximity of large Russian cities.

Speaking about the reasons of migration, it is impossible not to touch on the topic of motives for moving (Table 4).

**Table 4 – «Determine the reasons for your possible departure outside the North Kazakhstan region»**

Response categories	Results (%)
Low standard of living	30,8
Employment issues	19,2
Housing problems	15,9
Lack of career prospects and development	9,2
Family circumstances	6,5
Lack of social prospects	7,1
The need to test yourself in new conditions	4,2
Opportunity to continue education	2,3
Abuse of power, corruption	1,9
Inter ethnic and linguistic issues	1,5
The chance of a change in the political situation in the country	1,3
The desire to return to their historical homeland	0,1

The main reasons for moving were: low standard of living - 30.8%; unemployment - 23.4%; housing problems - 15.9%; lack of prospects for career growth and development - 9.2%. The respondents identified the following by significance: family circumstances - 6.5%; lack of social prospects - 7.1%; the possibility of continuing education - 2.3%; abuse of power, corruption - 1.9%; problems of

interethnic and linguistic nature - 1.5%; the probability of a change in the political situation in the country is 1.3%, the desire to return to their historical homeland is 0.1%.

One of the main factors keeping people in any locality is job availability and high wages. According to statistics, 4.7% of North Kazakhstan citizens live below the subsistence level. The difference between the average salary of workers in the capital of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and workers in the North Kazakhstan region is 2.6 times.

Based on the rating of incentives, we can conditionally distinguish three blocks of factors that have a decisive influence on the decision-making on irrevocable migration outside the region: socio-economic, family-personal, political. The main motive for migration at the moment is the socio-economic block, which is based on dissatisfaction with the current standard of living and the prospects for a person to realize himself, including in the field of labor relations. The deterioration of the economic situation in the republic in the last decade also gives migration factors a more pronounced ethnic coloring.

For example, the North Kazakhstan region noticeably loses to a number of Russian regions in terms of the level of development of social support and security. Such a center of attraction for migrants, both domestic and from the CIS countries is the Tyumen region, with effectively implementing regional programs for young families, mortgage lending, social protection, with wide employment opportunities and attractive salaries.

Not in favor of Kazakhstan is the well-established opinion that it is more difficult for representatives of a non-titular ethnic group to succeed or pursue a career, especially in the public service, and when hiring, the assessment will most often be carried out not by the level of qualification, but by the presence of connections.

The next important block combined family-personal circumstances. In this case, the main motives are taking care of the future of your family. As practice shows, the inability to give professional education to their children can outweigh the scales in favor of emigration.

According to the results of the study, political motives, including interethnic relations, have an order of magnitude weaker influence on the decision-making process on migration than socio-economic or family-personal motives.

In general, despite the very high migration mood, the population's survival strategy in the region is highly differentiated both spatially and sociocultural. For a significant part of the population in the first place there are economic reasons. They are far from big politics and power; they don't care about the language problem or personnel issues. Therefore, the problem of sociocultural survival or fears of assimilation are deferred problems for them, problems of their children. Liberalization of the education sector in Kazakhstan has neutralized migration sentiments among young people. However, the difficulty of getting a job can stimulate a rise in the mood. In other words, public policy in conjunction with the lively market conditions determines the migration mood of both the most mobile part - youth, and many other segments of the population.

Answering the question: «For what reasons would you stay in the North Kazakhstan region?» the residents of the region once again confirmed the choice of migration preferences (Table 5). Regardless of the circumstances, 34.5% are ready to stay in the region, and 19.9% of those surveyed are ready to leave, despite the circumstances. If we take into account another 4.1% of those who remain in the North Kazakhstan region, believing that moving to them personally will not change anything, then their total number is slightly less than those who do not plan to leave the region. 27.6% of respondents are ready to remain subject to solving problems related to work, housing and family placement. Another 13.7% are ready to stay if they can satisfy their personal needs in the next 5 years.

Table 5 – «For what reasons would you stay in the North Kazakhstan region?»

Response categories	Results (%)
I am not going to leave the North Kazakhstan region forever under any circumstances	34,5
I will stay in the North Kazakhstan region if I can solve the problems associated with work, housing, family	27,6
I intend to leave whatever the circumstances	19,9
I will stay if I can satisfy my personal needs in the next 5 years	13,7
I will stay in the North Kazakhstan region, because I believe that moving for me personally will not change anything except of the place of residence	4,1
Difficult to answer	0,2

Based on the experience of previous unsuccessful efforts to manage migration flows, the country's government needs to reorient itself towards policies to improve regional labor markets and reduce economic inequality between regions. Uncontrolled migration flows enhance the territorial differentiation of levels of socio-economic development, giving an additional incentive to the development of existing growth poles and exacerbating the situation in crisis areas.

For the entire period under study in the North Kazakhstan region, none of the programs developed has become an effective tool for attracting migrants. Therefore, the forecast of the population size and the share of population migrations in it should be based on rigorous studies of the possibilities for settling migrants, the main of which will be the development of industrial and agricultural production and the construction industry, as well as improving the welfare of the local population, which will become the best indicators for the resettlement of migrants.

A high-quality program aimed at attracting migrants, from our point of view, should be accompanied by analytical materials characterizing both migration flows in their dynamics and factors contributing to and limiting the migration activity of the population in a territorial context.

The regulation of migration processes at the regional level should be comprehensive and systematic in nature and carried out in two main directions. The first direction should be associated with an increase in the level of socio-economic development of the region and consist in the preservation and creation of jobs with a decent level of remuneration, the formation of large infrastructure facilities, with the stimulation of business processes in the region; It is also necessary to provide comfortable living conditions in the region, which depend not only on the level of income of the population, but also on the development of social sectors and the availability of housing. A region that is actively losing youth should promote their employment, especially in the region, a shortage of technical personnel at the «Munaymash» and Kirov plants. To solve the problem of a shortage of specialists, the administration of these industrial enterprises should increase the number of grants for training at a local university, with the possibility of practical training on the basis of their enterprises. Assist in solving the housing problem by building rental housing or creating the possibility of obtaining a mortgage loan on more favorable terms.

The second direction may be the adoption of the following measures to streamline migration processes in the region: 1) the creation of socio-economic descriptions (passports) of territories and the placement of relevant information on the portals of migration services; it is advisable to fill the content of passports with a list of areas and specialties characterized by a lack of personnel, while the information should provide access to potential employers; organization of the functioning of regional migration analytical centers necessary for monitoring information on local labor markets and taking measures to form migration flows in the interests of the regions; there is an urgent need to stimulate the educational migration of young people to the region and an increase in the number of grants allocated by regional authorities for graduates with the subsequent mandatory completion of at least three years in the North Kazakhstan region. Temporary forms of migration, in particular, educational, tend to become permanent, and this, in our opinion, is a positive moment, with a number of positive socio-economic consequences, such as, for example, the «anti-aging» effect

achieved by increasing the working-age population and replenishment of the labor market with highly qualified personnel.

**Results discussions.** Today it becomes obvious that in the current conditions, the processes of migration exchange of the population are acquiring strategic importance both for the Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole and for each of its regions. Unfortunately, negative migration, along with the natural population decline, has become stable as a factor in reducing its number in almost all northern regions of the country. The North Kazakhstan region acts as a migration donor region. In our opinion, the specifics of the formation of the migration outflow of the North Kazakhstan region allows us to argue about the growing importance of the migration problem due to unsatisfactory socio-economic development.

Summarizing the extensive material on the undertaken research, it is legitimate to draw the following conclusions:

1. The results of the scoring assessment and the coefficient of migration attractiveness indicate the predominance of territories unattractive to migrants. The determining and permanent operating reason for the outflow of the population of the studied region is the unsatisfactory state of their economy.

2. In the periodization of migration processes, three periods are distinguished, taking into account the volumes and prevailing directions of migration in the early 90's socio-economic, ethnic factors.

3. The improvement of the socio-economic situation in the region observed in 2004-2005 was reflected in a rather noticeable decrease in the level of migration outflow from -7.9 in 2003 to -1.2 thousand people in 2005. At the same time, the main causes of negative migration have not been eliminated. The gap between the socio-economic development of the republic and the more prosperous regions of Kazakhstan remains decisive in the nature and direction of migration exit.

4. It can be confidently asserted that, in addition to the socio-economic reasons and the socio-psychological effect of the «flight from poverty» caused by them, there are no other special reasons for the mass outflow of the population from the North Kazakhstan region. It is important to emphasize that the difference in the number of retiring Russian-speaking and Kazakhs reflects the existing national composition of the population, as well as changes and deformations of ethno-psychological components. At the same time, it is impossible to talk about ethnic conflicts or tension as factors that shape the national composition of migrants.

5. Migration attitudes of the majority of young residents of the North Kazakhstan region surveyed are the result of a desire to change their social status for the better through a change of place of residence. The level of social expectations of young specialists does not correspond to the existing set of proposals of the intra-regional labor market, where the main array of vacancies is low-paid and socially non-prestigious jobs.

6. To stabilize the migration situation, the activities of state authorities and local self-government are important. Thus, the migration policy should be aimed at solving migration problems, taking into account the specifics of the territory, their geographical, ethno-demographic, economic and cultural features.

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#### Солтүстік Қазақстан облысының көші-қон жағдайын бағалау

**Аңдатпа.** Қазақстан Республикасының қазіргі көші-қон жағдайының негізгі үрдісі деп халықтың көшіп кету аймағының кеңейісі, көші-қон ағыны аймағының қысқаруы және көші-қон ағындарының нәтижелігі бойынша ел аумағын поляризациялауды біртіндеп күшейтуді есептеуге болады. Мақсаты көші-қонның кему факторларын, өңірлердің дамуындағы өңіраралық әлеуметтік-экономикалық айырмашылықтардың күшейісі мен аумақтардың біркелкі емес тартымдылығына байланысты көші-қон тартымдылығының төмендеуін зерттеу болып табылады. Мақалада Солтүстік Қазақстан облысы халқының көші-қон үдерістеріне талдау жүргізіліп, посткеңестік кезеңде халықтың көші-қонын кезең-кезеңмен бөлу ұсынылды және болған өзгерістердің факторлары анықталды. Көші-қон айналымының және халықтың кемуінің көрсеткіштері, келу және кету коэффициенттері, 2009-2018 жылдары көші-қон тартымдылығының коэффициенттері есептелген. Көші-қон жағдайына баллдық баға және өңір халқының көші-қон көңіл-күйіне әлеуметтік зерттеу жүргізілді.

**Түйін сөздер:** көші-қон, көші-қон факторлары, көші-қон айналымының коэффициенті, көші-қон өсімінің коэффициенті, көші-қон сальдосы, көші-қон саясаты.

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#### Оценка миграционной ситуации Северо-Казахстанской области

**Аннотация.** Основной тенденцией современной миграционной ситуации Республики Казахстан можно считать расширение зоны миграционного оттока населения, сокращение зоны миграционного притока и постепенное усиление поляризации территории страны по результативности миграционных потоков. Целью является изучение факторов миграционной убыли, снижения миграционной привлекательности, связанного с усилением межрегиональных социально-экономических различий в развитии регионов и, следовательно, неодинаковой привлекательностью территорий. В статье проведён анализ миграционных процессов населения Северо-Казахстанской области, предложена периодизация миграции населения за постсоветский период и определены факторы происходивших изменений. Рассчитаны показатели миграционного оборота и убыли населения, коэффициенты прибытия и выбытия, коэффициенты миграционной привлекательности за 2009-2018 гг. Проведены балльная оценка миграционной ситуации и социологическое исследование миграционного настроения населения Северо-Казахстанской области.

**Ключевые слова:** миграция, факторы миграции, коэффициент миграционного оборота, коэффициент миграционного прироста, сальдо миграции, миграционная политика.

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